ABSTRACT
Objective: to analyze the tuberculosis' epidemiological profile. Method: descriptive study, transversal study, quantitative approach, related to the new tuberculosis' cases occurrence in Ceará (2004-2014). The data is available on the Information System for Notifiable Diseases - ISND. The collection took place in October 2015. Data analysis was conducted by the TABNET software. Results: the highest incidence was in 2015 with 3,910 cases and the lowest incidence was in 2014, with 3,252 cases. There is a predominance at the age between 20 to 39 years old, characterizing the young and adults (44%). The predominance was male, with 61,1% in 2004; in 2014 it was 64,8%. 15,6% of the people had less than 8 years of schooling. 64% of the people were brown. Conclusion: There was high tuberculosis' incidence in Ceará/CE, even though it had the established treatment and even being sensible to the primary care. Descriptors: Epidemiology; Tuberculosis; Incidence.

RESUMO
INTRODUCTION

The primary care to the disease in Basic Health Unit allows that the individual conducted the accompaniment next to his residence, making easier his access and only when necessary, be guided to others care levels. One of the diseases monitored in primary care is tuberculosis, so the communication among care services, complement each other in the detection and treatment of patients with the disease, so the initial suspicion of infection occurs at the primary level, making it fundamental in the process of cure.¹

The National Agenda of Priorities in Health Research seeks the link between the priorities of research in academia and the principles established by Health Unic System (HUS). Among the priorities is found the tuberculosis, as follows appearing on the national scene as a health problem, requiring the development of strategies to control and, for this, knowledge of morbidity.²

In Ceará, on the other hand, the tuberculosis is characterized as an endemic disease, with record 3,508 cases of tuberculosis in 2012.³ Despite this number, there was a slight decline in incidence rates, from 46,5 cases in 2001 to 38,7 cases per hundred thousand inhabitants in 2014.⁴

The combination of the high incidence of tuberculosis to the concentration of urban risk groups, this demonstrates the need for specific management of the national control program to tuberculosis.⁵ According to the state panorama, specific actions to control the disease must be constantly evaluated and deployed, needing to both the recognition of the regional situation on the incidence of tuberculosis.

To facilitate the professionals and the public to access health information on reportable diseases, such as tuberculosis, was created the ISND (Information System for Notifiable Diseases) to facilitate the collection, transmission and dissemination of data generated routinely by the Epidemiological Surveillance System of the three spheres of government, providing data for analysis of disease morbidity profile, such as tuberculosis. ⁶

Given the above, the purpose of the study is to analyze the panorama of tuberculosis morbidity in Ceará for a better understanding of the state situation, so that in this way there is a management of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease effectively.

OBJECTIVE

- To analyze the tuberculosis’ epidemiological profile.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive study, transversal with quantitative approach related to new tuberculosis’ cases occurrence in Ceará from 2004 to 2014. The data were used in available on DATAHUS, through the Information System for Notifiable Diseases - ISND.

The health surveillance is a sanitary character of action and is constituted as a set of activities that aggregate and articulate data and information about the health situation of public health programs and thereby gives managers the ability to plan their ways of actions positive.⁷

The number of new cases of tuberculosis is available on the Information System for Notifiable Diseases - ISND, this is powered mainly by the reporting and investigation of cases of diseases and disorders that appear on the national list of reportable diseases.

Data collection was conducted in October 2015 in the previously mentioned database. Data analysis coming from ISND was conducted by the TABNET software.

RESULTS

Through database analysis about the tuberculosis’ cases in Ceará from 2004 to 2014, the confirmed tuberculosis’ cases per diagnostic year present a higher diagnosed individual number in 2005 with 3,910 cases and the lower in 2014 with 3,254 cases, presenting a small incidence decrease.
In terms of age, there is a predominance of individuals affected with the disease aged 20 to 39 years, featuring young adults the most infected individuals. It is noteworthy that in the period analyzed from Ceará population consists primarily of individuals in this age group, representing 33.1% of the state population in the period of 2004-2012, the last available.

Regarding gender, we can perceive a male predominance of involvement by the disease, with 61.1% of cases in 2004, already in 2014 showed 64.8%, showing a considerable increase in the involvement of tuberculosis in men.
Another important aspect in the epidemiological profile analysis is the education of individuals affected by the disease, where 15.6% of individuals had less than eight years of study. Noteworthy is the percentage of 25.1% in the incompleteness of data.

Regarding the race, 64% of subjects were brown in new cases of tuberculosis in the period analyzed. This information is directly linked to the fact of Ceará’s population is made up of this race.

Another important aspect is the concentration of new cases of tuberculosis in the state capital, with 18 224 cases (45.9%). Representing the highest incidence in the state.

DISCUSSION

The persistence of high numbers related to the tuberculosis in the state proves the necessity of a direction from policy and programs on the combat to a disease that keeps itself at the state scenario as an epidemic. Highlights the importance of identifying and jointly manage the risk factors of diseases affecting the population, so that way we can reduce the costs and individual efforts, achieving the control of infections. 8

The occurrence of tuberculosis in a greater proportion of individuals with reproductive age factor is characteristic of countries with high prevalence of disease, while in low prevalence countries the infection occurs proportionally with increasing age. 9 This finding converges with the data analyzed in this study, the highest incidence of tuberculosis cases occur in young adults.

Regarding sex, one can see the predominance of involvement of men, although there were a greater number of women in Ceará population. The occurrence of tuberculosis in the male population is common, because this aspect appears in other diseases, it is necessary to consider the most self-care performed by the female population. 10

Another factor to consider is the association between age and sex to an important scene related to tuberculosis in Ceará, according to epidemiological and operational report of tuberculosis in the state released in May 2015, 7.57% of all cases of the disease occur to the prison population, this is
characterized as a vulnerable population exposed crowding and poor sanitation. Another study confirms this picture in his study, where males had 67% of affected individuals and the prevalent age group was 20 to 49 years.\textsuperscript{11}

Tuberculosis is endemic in the Brazilian system, because it is associated with overcrowding, poorly ventilated cells, low standards of hygiene, malnutrition and illegal behavior, commotion alcohol and drugs.\textsuperscript{12}

The prevalence of disease occurrence in the state capital can be related to a greater agglomeration of people living in areas with higher population density. Performing a multivariate analysis of TB notification rates in Brazil it was associated with a higher proportion of families living in precarious conditions in urban environments and higher population density.\textsuperscript{13}

It is noteworthy that the average household income per capita of Ceará over the five years analyzed does not reach the minimum wage considered in the period of RS 622.00 in 2012, according to the National Survey sample households - NSSH 2001-2009, 2011-2012.\textsuperscript{14} Thus, one can see the socio-economic panorama of the population is also considered a risk factor for the high tuberculosis incidence rates. The influence of the economical situation regarding to the infection by tuberculosis is related to social conditions, turning the incidence rate twice higher than the rest of the population.\textsuperscript{9}

CONCLUSION

It is serious the tuberculosis incidence in Ceará, since it gathers a lot of risk factors to the illness, as the socio economical conditions, the high incidence rate at the prisoner population, among others, but, this disease’s panorama can’t be justified by the presence of the risk factors, but must be known the disease epidemiological profile so that the actions may be directed in a efficient and successful way. In addition, tuberculosis is a disease characterized as sensitive to primary care for diagnosis; treatment and control are the focus of attention of the professionals involved in direct care in the community, in Basic Health Units.

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REFERENCES

Tuberculosis' epidemiological profile:…


